CITY ITEMS.

HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT - A barly fellow was brought before Judge Osborne this morning, from the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden-lane and Broadway, where he had booked himself as George Edding, from New Jersey, charged with exploring the private rooms of the Hotel too extensively last night. him were brough the implements of his trade, including on enormous burch of skeleton keys.

Albert Clark, one of the proprietors of the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden lone and Broadway, awears fant he searched the baggage of George Edding this me ping, and found, beside his clothing, a screwdriver, a small file and a gimlet; also, that a number of his boarders complained that attempts had been made curing the night to enter their rooms; some of them heard the attempts and others found their doors

Wm B. Bennett, one of the boarders, swears that he was awakened about 12 o'clock last night, he wing tome body in his room; he turned over and the per some body in his room; he turned over and the person passed out of his room; that he got up, went to the door, and heard somebody ask the hall boys the way to No. 125 or 135; that he has since been informed that it was George E dong, by one of the hallows, as d that his value had been disturbed.

Asa Francis, waiter in the hotal, swears that somewhere between 7 and 10 o'clock last night he showed George Edding to room No. 136; that about 1 he saw him commission of Mr. Beanett's room in the second toors, fast Edding sked hum the way to No. 135, and

him coming out of Mr. Heanier's room in the second story; that Edding sked him the way to No. 135, and he told him it was in the third story; just afterward Mr. Beenett cameout, asket him who the man was, and told him to look out for him; that he went up stairs and watched some time to, him alaymed the right watchman; concealed himself; saw Edding come out of his room, No. 136, in his night of these as for as the stairway, and so now, to his room again. for as the stairway, and go back to be room again; that be then gave the alarm and Edding belied the door; that room No. 135 opposite was then found to be epen, and one of the porters stated that it was closed 10 or 15 minutes before.

A hotel door key was found in his possession, which are the or the possession, which are the of the possession.

is probably the tropby of some past exploit. The plate bearing the number was triangular, stamped with an esgle and the number 10. He was com-nited for examination.

GROG-SELLERS SHELLING OUT .- Since the decision of Judge Osborne in French's Liquor-case, a large number of parties complained of have appeared at the Mayor's Office, and paid their fines; the rest will probably follow their example.

HOMICIDE BY ROWDIES.

CENSURABLE CONDUCT OF A PHYSICIAN. George Weaver, a young man formerly employed as a baker, who worked at No. 243 Eleventh at , died on Friday last at Ward's Island Hospital, from the effects of it juries received late on the night of the 30th uit, at the bands of one John Malory.

The latter and Andrew McAnally, his companion, as appears, came from a lager beer cellar quite druk, and made themselves disorderly in the street. Seeing Weaver stending in the ship door, Maloy, as is charged, buried a stone at him, and the missile taking effect on the back of the head, fractured his skull. He fell senseless to the walk, and was removed to the Eleventh Ward Police Station, by his friends, where Dr. Nichols soon attended and done all that lay in his power. Weaver was afterward removed to Ward's Island, and ci d as stated Strange to say, he was buried without a Coroner's inquisition on a cert fie ste are of the doctors attached to the hospital, but by what right remains to be seen, as it was known the deceased had been assaulted by rowdies.

The matter was, this morning, brought to the no-tice of Coroner Hilton, who is to have the remains of decessed exhumed, and thoroughly investigate the eircumstances of his death. Policeman Lake, of the Eleventh Ward, witnessed the assault which has thus terminated fatally, and says it was committed without the least provocation, and for the love of gratifying an evil and malicious disposition. He arrested Maloy and McAnally at the time, and they are now in prison, awaiting the result of the Coroner's inquest.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ALBANY, Monday, April 9, 1835. The Broadway Relirosd bill has lost none of its interest in the House, though I fear it is boyo d the reach of that body. In the Senate, however, if there be not too much influence is its favor, it may be killed. Mr A G Williams again made an effort to get a reconsideration of the vote passing it, but failed. Mr. Waterbury objecting. The House, it will be recollected, refused to reconsider immediately after passing it. By the ruler, another motion to reconsider cannot be enter sined. Mr. W., however, endeavored to get in a notice of a motion to suspend the rules, not knowing that, some days since, on the motion of Mr. Blatchford, a resolution was passed receinding the rule requiring one day's notice for

such a motion. He will try again.

The name of Abraham Pierce did not appear in the list of Harbor-Masters published by you this morning. He is one of the number.

By your Senate proceedings you will observe that Senator Dickinson has introduced a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, in order to make the Sinking Fund available for the benefit of the canals. I have not considered this proposition, and am unpre-pared to express any opicion with regard to its feasibility, or propriety even.

It is said that Ald. C. W. Godard is to be Harbor-

Master in this city.

There is one of the most numerous, as well as po erful lobbies in this city at the present time ever gathered here. They represent almost every conceivable interest, and excitement runs high. It would be useless to point out any particular measure which is pressed, as there is a general "pulling and hauling"

FREDERICK FRATNY, for several years past editor of The Valkefreund, a German paper published in Milwaukee, died at his residence in that city on the

S. W. FERMAN, recently connected with the editorial management of the The Charlotteville Schobarie Co.) Journal, died at his residence in Albany, the 25th March.

M. M. Hunn, No. 13 Wall-st. Bridgeport, is our agent for

ENGLAND.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, Friday, March 23, 1855. The same uneasy state of public feeling and opinion still prevai's in England, and probably all over Europe. No hope of peace, and not much hope of a decided change in the conduct of the war. Europe is sick, and nobedy seems to know bow to prescribe for the disease, the nature of which is not, in fact, well understood. Some think the disease is more or less organic; others deem it merely functional. All however, feel that there is danger in the case, and would be glad to see some signs of rapid improvement. The army to the East is not so badly off as it has been. Food and clothing, and medicine have recently been supplied to it in abundance; but the Russians seem to become more formidable in Sevastopol as the allied armies become more embarrassed in their respective positions. The exaggerated hopes of speedy triumph which prevailed son time ago, have now given place to gloomy and uaeasy apprehensions for the next campaign in the Crimes: not in the army, I believe, but in public opinion. The spirit and bravery of the soldiers are known to be equal to any emergency, but there is an immense amount of fear and distrust with regard to the system of government and the conpetency of those in authority. Everybody feels that the system is a rotten sham of justice, order, and responsibility in almost every department, and the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the state of the army before Sevas opol, his brought to light a frightful amount of evidence that proves the worst suspicions of the public and the general denunciations of the press to have been more than justified by the reality.

A complete revolution is thus gradually taking place in public opinion, but the change is mos unwelcome to the bu-y-minded middle-classes of the country, who would rather submit to any smount of peculation and misconduct in the goverring classes, than be obliged to think of public duties and necessites that claim their money. time and energy from the pursuits of private interest. The urgent nature of the call for change has fa'len upon the nation as a sudden illness falls upon a busy merchant in the midst of complicated difficulties, that required his undivided energies and application so adjust, when he is tons afflicted. He knew before that he was not in perfect health, but had not time to think of it until it was perhaps too late; and so it is with England. Everybody knew that shams were numerous in every department of government and national institutions, but few had time or patriotism erough to heed the growing evils, and rather boped that things would right themselves in time. than strove to remedy the ills that lowered in the clouds of State. The nation has to pay the penalty of this neglect, just as an individual merchant in the case supposed would have to suffer for the want of sense and prudence in neglecting his own state of failirg beaith. Nor will the doctors have much chance with their unwilling patient who will listen to the diagnosis, but refuse all medicine that may be unpalatable : and few allocathic drugs are pleasant to the taste. Policical Hameepathy may have a trial, but I fear it would be bardly able to dispense with the sid of gentle surgery in removing the enormous tumors that burden and obstruct the vital organs. The sight of blood alarms the English people, and the horrors of French R-volutions have engendered an interse dislike of violence of any sort in this country. If some polimeal chlorofor n could be discovered and administered, they might, perhaps, submit to pair ful operations; but they seem inclired to bear the troubles of disease more patiently than they could submit to the nausea of a remedy. The public press is almost universally applauded for its efforts in describing the disease, but the public seems to have more faith in the natural course of events," whatever that may be, than ir any particular school of political or secial doctors. In a word, things are allowed to go on just as they did before, with this slight difference, that larger sums of money are thrown away in the jobberies of state, in the hope of some improvement from the effects of public ex-

On Wednesday last we had a day of national humilistion, prayer and fasting, by command of the Queen and Parliament, for the sine of the people and the concelliation of Divine Providence. This solemn injunction was felt to be a sort of mockery by nearly all classes, but, as a religious duty is always a sacred thing to itself the injunction was obeyed; not out of respect for the Government and the authorities in Church and State, but as a real necessity on the part of a people who have, by their cwn neglect and selfishness, and want of reigious devotion to the interests of humanity, allowed a corrupt system and a hollow sham to assume the name of a Government; and a heartless set of "respectable" knaves to sacrifice the lives of thousands of brave men on the shrine of selfish greed and irresponsible routine. At present, there is a general shrinking from the duties of \$:tive interference with the Government, and a sort of quast-hope that such a step may not be necessary. But every delinquency that comes to light, and every failure in the conduct of the war creates a feeling of intense disgust in the public mind; and a continuation of the present state of things, with no signs of ultimate success, would probably result, ere long, in a complete revulsion, and transform the present sullen spaths into a convulsive movement of reaction If not, the tendency seems downward from the pianacle of power in Europe, toward an isolated state of trade and mere commercial energy resembling that of Holland, which has lost its former gran-

deur and political importance. The conduct of Prussia in the present war, and the negotiations for a future peace, are very much suspected and despired in this country. The Conference at Vienna is looked upon as a hopeless effort, on the part of France and England, to induce the German powers to do their duty to the rest of Europe; but while it seems to do no harm, it is tolerated as a show of good intentions. France will probably be more impatient than we are in all these German hesitations and obstru:tions, and unless something is decided soon, it is generally believed that the Emperor Napoleon will insist upon decisive measures on the largest scale this spring. A general idea is gaining ground that Poland will be reconstructed by the Western Powers, as a barrier sgainet Russia and a punishment to Prussia for her wavering neutrality. In fact, war on a larger scale is dee ned more likely for a time than peace, as the result of actual negotiations at Vienna. England might possibly accept a patched up sort of hollow peace, if she were alone engaged in war with Russia,

but France will not submit to any compromise that would involve her honor and a loss of dignity in the transaction, and England is sure to keep her faith with France throughout the contest. The present Emperor of Russis seems determined to continue the policy of his late father, and Germany seems hopelessly divided between the Russian and the Western interests; so that war and bloodshed seem to be the only prospects of the European nations for some time to come; and no one knows where triumph and defeat will strike their balance in the dreadful struggle. Ergland and France, however, without any aid frem miner States, I think, would be powerful enough to conquer all their enemies, if they were well directed in the camp and in the cabinet, but dephts arise, from late experience, that weakness may be tray the head that governs the otherwise allsewerful body of these two matchless nations. Certain it is that Russis will beat some of the lifeh spathy and inhumanity out of the English

e'shearts, by calling loto action nobler feelings and opinions, whatever else may happen in the vicissitudes of war, and thus far good may HUGH DOMERTY. come of evil.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspo

PARIS, Thurrday March 22, 1855. The Emperor keeps a not going to the Crimes -ner to London, which city, by way of variation, a portion of the pensive public have recently been making the destination of his impending journey. We hear from Vienna that they are expecting 1 im there en route for the East. On Tuesday he held a review of a portion of the Imperial Guard, about to go to the Crimes, and that was held by some to be so strong a premonitory symptom of the final start, that funds fell that day. There was rumor also of a discovered plot against the Imperial person, that should have been put in execution on the occasion of the review. It is well enough to suggest here that Napoleen a courage in moving about Paris with a a very slender and sometimes no apparent guardinns of his person, is more lauded than need be That he is a sufficiently fearless man. I do not doubt. But supposing even that he has no watches in disguise immediately about him in his promenades, there is the entire police system always guarding him-and against what ! Indeed, to bear some people talk, one might imugine that the general tendency of all Pacisians was toward assassination of their ruler of the day. This is a mistake. They have no such pre-valent passion. They incline now to dancing, for instance. Exallés, Republicans or Legitimists, or rather unclassed scoundrels or made assume a party title—the only persons likely to attack his Majesty's life, are under constant suraction is a specific to admire courage above all other qualities, let us admire it in the few men who attempt assassination of the Chief of the State. They run a risk that does amount to semething—to an almost abthat does amount to semething—to an acceptance of their own death, whether they succeed or fail in their attempt. There has not been any time during the last seventy years, a head of Government who should not, from p head of Government who should not, from political or from other causes, have excited as violent entities and enemies as the present head of Government. Not one has come to his end by assasination. And there is still less danger to life from conspirators than from an individual. Henry IVth, Marat, the Duke of Berry, owed their doaths to a solitary murderer's fixed idea. Louis Napoleon's chance of dying out of bed (in Paris) before the Lext revolution comes, is considerably less than that of an ordinary (American) steam. less than that of an ordinary (American) steam beat or railway passenger, or a New-1ork fire-man, or Crimean soldier, or a South-western (American) Legislator, let alone schoolmasters nd nizgers, whose courage excites very little ad

His address to the soldiers at this review is noteworthy-especially its opening sentence: "Soldiers, the army is the true nobility (réritable noblesse) of our country; it preserves intact, from age to age, the tracitions of national glory "and henor." Then, pointing to the figs, he ex-claimed: "Beheld your genealogical tree." So it is: nobility has come round again to its old savage starting point, the fighting-man; the French legionary corps and the military medal correspond to Chingi-Chakuk's extra streak of red paint. Your modern successful French fighter; paint. Your modern successful French fighter is rewarded for the exercise of his destructive faculty with rank, honors, and the material good things of life; really, he drinks his high-prized wines out of his enemies skulls. It is pity that the true hobility of the "most civilized nation in the "world" is, not its academicians, its writers, thinkers producers but its academicians, its writers, core but its army. mertable extent, the expression of the national feeling. A marshal outranks a philosopher as well in popular estimate as in the estimate of his Although the cross of the legion of Majesty. Although the cross of the legion of hener is, theoretically, the decoration of all kinds of merit, one rarely hears complaint from civilians that four-fifths of the crosses are allotted to fight-ing man. Nor, by the way, is such allotment greatly unjust so long as there is no graduation in kinds of merit. That of the military sort, be ing once recognized of as good quality as others, must naturally surpass them by quantity; for it is made up of submission and fierceness, discipline and bravery, the qualities of your dog and common man. There is also this good in the imperial and national notion of true French nobility—that it gives the go-by to the old hereditary, enervate noblesse, viconites and vidames, dukes and mar-quises, who have less than destructive qualities, mere dead men's names, rox et preteres aikid, for their noble qualities. So that sad as it is in one sense, there is yet a large comforting democratic element, or better to say parcenu [we foolishly misuse the word as a term of reproach, we Amer icans, all nors homines, who should especially re spect its meaning.] a parrenu element in the b mperor's notion of modern French nobility. It is, after all, better than the Virginian notion of aristocracy—indeed not quite unlike the common American notion, if one might judge by the politi-cal elevation through the popular vote, of Mexican

and other Generals. Of course there is nothing new from the seat of of the unsuccessful attack of the Allies on an advanced work of the Russians, the Russians seem to be a "leetle" ahead. If it were not for the name of the thing, one might imagine that the Russians were besieging the Allies. If there is nothing new from Sevastopol, there is nothing true from Vienna. Not indeed that the Diplomatic Conference just opened there could, under circumstances, be looked to as an especial source of truth-"en the contrary," it is diplomatic, and hence we do not discover truth; but, in the pres ent case, its members have resolved not only ne te permit on the part of others, nor to make themseives, truthful reports of what passes at their nectings, but not to contradict any false reports that shall circulate in public. This leaves un-bounded room for conjecture. It is nuts to editors and correspondents, as you may see by the shucks in the German, French and English journals. The Sublime Porte (which M. Ponsard calls

the Ports ridicule ever since it called to inquire, last winter, after Prince Napoleon's more or less well-founded bowel complaint) has been sending messages of thanks and condolence to the King of Sardinia, for his Majesty's proffered military aid and recent family afflictions. The King of Naples has recent family afflictions. The King of Naples has notified to ather Courts the birth of a daughter. I he name of the infaut is characteristic -- in virtue of course, of its allusion to the new-made dogma-of that pitifullest of royalties; the little princess is named Marie Immaculte Louise. Such christening for a sin-begotten child, might sound illegical to a partially rational believer in

the new dogma; the combination of blind faith and blasphemy is accordant with the nature of the Neapolitan King.

It used to be a long way from Naples to England; the distance, by moral affinity, seems curiously shortened of late between their respective rulers. Yesterday's fasting and humiliaspective rulers. Yesterday's fasting and humilia-tion are a graver blunder than the misnaming of a baby. Because some dozen or two of lords and of a war, have caused the death of thousands, and the needlers fasting and shivering of other thousands, and have kept the whole Eu-glish nation in permanent humiliation for months together, they order one day to be specially set apart for the purpose-not of sacrificing their passions, and prejudices, and vanities -but of making other people, who are not at feult in the matter, sacrifice one day's worth of their essential interests, by way of apology to Heaven for the errors of a dozen or two lords and others. Praying is good, and should be performed on each of the three hundred and sixty-five days the year, and consist mostly in expressions ankfulness for an opportunity of doing thankfulness for an opportunity of doing and being well. To ask Divine Providence to undo and forcibly counteract our or somebody's else and forcibly counteract our or somebody's else human improvidence—to roast our coffee without human improvidence—to roast our collect without fire, to inspire Admiral Bexer with common hu-manity, and to make had management in general produce better results than good—is saking more than was ever promised even by divine benev-olence, and wasting a day to boot. They do these things better in France just at present, with their seemd notion of "help yourself and Heaven will what were."

ligious funeral honors to the memory of Don Carles, recently deceased at Trieste, are to be paid to-morrow in the Church of the Madeleine, by such Spaniards in Paris as are adherents to his

The town has been entertained for the past few days by a curious correspondence between Thiers, historian and ex-statesman, and Dr. Veron. The Dector stated the other day, in the last ume of his Memoirs, that a meeting was he 1849, at the house of M. Thiers, to which Gen. Chargainier and M. de Morny were parties, the purpose of which was to plan a disof the constituent Assembly and arrest several of its members, among others mericiere. It was Thiers's coup d'état, De Morney, having in view the tuture interests of other parties, rather opposed the plan, and it fell through. That part of the Memoirs containing this statement, was published in the feuilleton of La Presse. The Saturday's number of that jour-nal, referring to the Dr.'s statement, says: "The friends of M. Thiers, and M. Thiers himself, absolutely deny this assertion, and declare not only that the details given in the Memoirs are fabricated, but that the conference in ques tion never took place. La Presse for unday has a note from Veron, in which he maintains all the details of the conference as perfectly accurate, saying that he is not the sort of man to write memories, with the most authentic and carefully consulted sources of information at hand. Mon-day's Presse gives the following reply, signed "Thiers:" "Mr. Editor - You have, at my request, "denied an assertion in the Memoires of an Boar"geois de Paris, that had been cited in your journal. This assertion being repeated, I restrict
"myself, in order to close the subject, to confirm-"ing over my own name, the denial which I desired you to publish." Tuesday's Presse gives us three letters in rejoinder; the first, from the Dector to the Editor, need not be cited here—it is prefatory to the copy of a second which he had addressed to M. de Morny, and the essential part of which runs as follows: "I take on myself the responsibility of the publicity which I thought responsibility of the publicity which I thought
proper to give to a fact (the conference in question) of such great historical importance; but
will you fermit me to remind you that I heard
you relate all the details of this conference some "yen reine all the details of the Constituent As"sembly, and to appeal to your recollections on
"this subject." Then follows Morny's answer,
which I give entire:
"Sig and Dear Collegger—The facts in ques

tion, related by you in the Memoires of an Bourgeois de Paris, are of the most compulous exactifude. "Your devoted MORNY."

In Wednesday's Press Thiers surrejoins at some length, but the essential part of his communication is its first sentence, which reads, "I, too, "have my recollections, which are distinct and, I maintain as well impact in the service of the servic as well founded in all respects, for the "maintain, as well founded in all respects, for the denial that I have opposed in the intrative of the Memoires." So, for the present the affair stands. There must be terrible falsification somewhere. Thiers has not an immaculate character for ve-There has not an immacuate curacter of veracity. You may remember that Bixio gave him almost the lie direct, a few years ago, in the course of a debate in the Legislative Assembly. Then Thiers immediately challenged Bixto. They went out, with their seconds, to the Bois de Boulogue, "satisfied" themselves, (without blood-shed,) and were both back to their seats before the session rese: but at that time Thiers did not the receion rese; but at that time Thiers did not disprove, nor try to disprove, except by denial, the statement whose repetition caused him to challenge Bixio. As for Veron's verzeity, that is not immaculate either. To go no further back than the volume preceding the one which contains the offense against Thiers—he there makes statements where whose justness is denied by General Bedeau and

other persons.

Albeni has enjoyed a farewell triumph at Cadiz in the Pie Volcuse of Rossini, which surpassed in brilliancy and extravagance anything similar in American productions. She will soon be in Paris. Tedesco has just arrived from St. Petersburg. Thalberg has finished an opera, entitled Monaldeschi; the story, of course, taken from the history of frigiting of Sweden, and of her unfortunate sec.

ristina of Sweden, and of her unfortunate sec recary. The principal part, composed especially for Bettini, is now being studied by that tenor, under Thalber's instruction, at Turin. An operetta, produced last week at the Opera Comique, by the Prince de la Moskowa, meets approval from the

THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF THE PAAS FESTIVAL. This Society, one of our most time-honored benevolent Institutions, composed exclusively of the de-scendants of the Dutch settlers of New-Amsterdam, or ebreted their Page Supper last evening at the Sa Nicholas, Broadway. Teis Society, which has been handed down from generation to generation, now numbers several hundred members, the majority of whom are among the most prominent of our citizens. The Seciety, though of a secret nature, is benevo lest in i scharacter, and has been productive of much

od in our community.

About 71 o'clock last evening the members assemblec in one of the private parlors of the St. Nicholas Hetel, where a regular meeting of the Society was

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and a considerable amount of business of a ivate nature) transacted, after which the meeting journed.

About 9 o'clock the Stewards of the Society ancounced that supper was ready. The company then proceeded in procession through the halls, preceded by feur colored men attired in the livery of Dutch reants to the supper room in the southern portion of the building. Two tables were laid the length of the room, and one

at the head decorated with beautiful fancy ornaments. The numbers of the society remained standing while grace was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye, after which they took seats about the feetive board; and, for a considerable time, but little sound was heard save the clatter of knives and forks.

The main feature in the edible line was oysters—the bivalves being served up in almost every imaginable style, by Mr. Peries, the Steward of the Hotel.

The cloth baving been removed, long pipes and bacco, together with boiled eggs, of the most variegated colors, were placed before the guests, when the fun and jovialty that enemed will scarcely admit of desern tien.

reaching across the table and challenging their com evening.

penions to crack egge with them, and then the good old Ha! Ha! that followed apon the winning of one r the other was enough to etir up the risibilities in the most sober-sided individual ever known. The eggs having at length all been cracked, or stowed away in capacious pockets for mein guede vrow at home, the company settled themselves down to their pipes. There were shout two bundred persone present, the majority of whom having inherited the habit of smoking from their forefathers, went in on the present occasion with an immense puff, or series of puffs. The room was so densely filled with emake in a stort time, that it might almost have been out into chunks and carted away. For some little time a general convergation was kept up about the table, when some furny fellow gave a terrible crow, a ta Shanghai. At this a general laugh ensued, and

the performer was loudly applicaded.

Almost in mediately after, the President, Dr Pers-THE OGDEN, prose and addressed the company. He tained of Mr. J Quinlan, President. warmly congratiated the Society on their once more meeting to commemorate one of their achiversaries. They would not shu' out those who wished to come and share the benefits of that rational freedom which their forefathere had originated in ides, and aided to establish in fact, but at the same time they would never fail to feel an bonorable pride in the free thoughts and stoot deeds of those venerated progenitors. The "Pass" feetival, the feast of the cracking of eggs, had a religious connection peculiar to the Datch Couplate: it was also one of historical remembrance; and, still more, it recalled the ascociations of youth

[2] life, and

"The heart still curre, with the parenth of youth.

To the thoughts that ne'er grow old."

[Loud spolause]

He gave as a sentiment: The sentiment was received and drunk with much

The PRESIDENT egain spoke; he said-Soys of St. Nicholas-It is really refreshing to see you enjoying yourselves and your pipes, as your forefethers did. If Dr Adams were here he would Loud cries of "He is," and "Adams."

Dr. Adams arose and consented to sing a song, pro-

viced the company joined in the chorus. The confition being gladly accepted, the Doctor sung Sparkling and bright to liquid light ... is the wine our gobiets green in."

and the company joined bilariously in the chorus.

"We'll doing to night,
While hear o' delight,
The wine our gibber glesmin;
Like the bubbles hat swin
On the beaton's binn.
And break on the lips while meeting. Tre President observed that, although the com

pany did not know a word of the song, the harmony of their hearts enabled them to join spontaneously in the cherus, [Laughter and applause.] There were loud cries for " Mr. Marsh's song." It

was not long in coming; Mr Mansu was on his feet with more than Dutch shority, and gave the inspirit-

The applause was so rapturous, that the PRESIDENT emerked that the sone of St. Nacholas had always queie in their beasts, if they had it not on their tengues. He observed that he had a complaint to make, not of the Society, but of a stranger-one who, a guest here, had approached him, a Kuicker booker, and dared him to crack an egg " a l'outrance. He begged an explanation from the Representative of the St. George Soriety.

That gentleman replied, in a few humorous words and concluded by saying that, as he had often occa-

and concluded by saying that, as he had often occasion to throw binself on the mercy of the Company,
he would once more do so. [Lond applause]

The President called on Dr. Chartes Shrint for a
song, which do not come all at once. The Chairsaid
if one were not at hard is place might be supplied
with a story, and the suggestion seemed to meet the
favor of the Company, where cries for the Doctor,"
were long and loud—but ineffectual, for the Doctor
neither say not spun a yern.

In his place, Mr. John Jay told a few Knickerheader are observed.

bocker ancedotes, and Mr. Schell mide a short address, in which he denounced the Maine Law, and said the descendants of the Knickerbockers would evade it. They would go to Communicaw, and there celebrate their festivals in the olden style. [Loud

The PRESIDENT agreed that their forefathers would never have passed such a law; but instead of evading , he would recommend the Society to avoid it. Laughter and applause.

Mr. Jay observed that a better way would be to act within it juring one brief year-all the time necess-s-ry-erjoy themselves at home, and then repeal the aw. (Loud applause) Mr. Connett told a story, and Mr. Fowler made

a short address, in which he stated the disadvantage of acdressing such an intelligent andience-the difficulty, namely, of telling them anything they did not know before. As to the Maine Law, it could give the Society no trouble, for they are a corporation, and, corporations being soulless bodies, they would resolve themselves into a sole society, retire to their eastle) and there have a good time in spite of all outsiders. [Loud applause] As to a home, they could find none better than the good St. Nicholas Hotel [Applause | Mr. Van Sharck offered a toast:

Woman - she was not taken from man's head that she might we over him nor from his feet that he might trample on ner, from be neeth his arm that he might protect her, and from a his heat that he might love and cheful her. Druck with enthusiastic applause]

Mr. VANDERFORL thought the Maine Law could eet be earried out, and should not, because it would be the death of the Society, and it is hostile to their traditions. When Hendrik Hudson landed, he gave grog to the Indiana. Is not that in the records of "Historical Society!" [Loud laughter and applance | He wanted to know where were all the july cooks of the Society-the President, the sparkling Van Buren, the eloquent Hoffman and the deep and broad Bethune' [Laughter.] They would surely have something to say for liberty of action. Of the legislators he would nek:
"Because you are virtuous, shall there he no more cakes
and als ! Yes, and singer shall be hot if the mouth, the !!

Dr. BEADLE, being called on, bore testimony to the sanitary state of the Society-they were never hetter ! [Laughter and applause]

The night being now pretty far advanced, Dr. ADAMS sang "Aula Lang Syne, the company joining in the chorus, and shortly afterward the Sons of Saint Nicholas separated to their several homes, ao doubt well satisfied with the manner in which their "Pages" of the year 1835 had been celebrated.

N. Y. Y. M. R. C. B. A SOIREE. The "New York Young Men's Roman Catholic

Benevolent Amociation " gave a Grand Soirée las

evening at Niblo's Saloon. This Society is receiving the warm support and sympathy of all who have feeling for the distressed and destitute. Its objects are purely benevolent, the fands accumulated by its operations are disbursed to relieve the sorrows of those whose youth and inability to provide for themselves reader them objects of legitimate charity. It is composed of young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, and although this is the second winter of its existence, the members row number one hundred and sixty. The receipts of last evening were set spart to be distributed among the various Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums of the City, and it is gratifying to state that the appeal o the sympathies of the public was mor bly and substantially answered. The high social standing of the members of the Association, guaranteed the respectability of the entertainment, nd secured the attendance of a large number of ladies and gentlemen. There is not often gathered together an assemblage so large, and composed of (such mixed elements, wherein there is a greater dis-It was indeed funny to see gray headed oil men play of female attractiveness than was exhibited last

About twelve hundred people were present; the dancing commenced soon after sembled multitude persevered in the saltstory extr tions until an early hour this morning. All seemed thoroughly to enjoy themselves, and the exerci were conducted throughout with the utmost order and decorum, and to the perfect satisfaction of all inter-

The net amount which will remain to be distributed for the benefit of the orphans, will not be less than \$1,000. The whole affair was most successful, both rocially and pecuniarily, and redounds much to the credit of the energetic young men who projected the Society, and have carried it into successful operation. It must not be confounded with another associal bearing a rimilar name, but whatever is effected by these young men, must be credited to the " New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Associaconcerning which all information may be ob-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE RAG-BAG: A COLLECTION OF EPHENERS. BY N. FARRER WILLIS 1200 pp. 866. Confee Scribest.

The numbers of Willis a brilliant "nothings" will be fully satisfied with this volume. Of less substant'al materials than even the mass of blasparkling productions, it shounds in those curious verbal surprises, which charm so many readers, without the aid of any higher qualities. To take his own estimate of the volume, it has a value " as containing photographs of the passing events, celebrities, and topics of the time, and just that look and impress of them which were lost in the bubble-breaking plan of the tide of period ical literature. They are 'rage'-but they will be useful for a reglance at the web and worf of the time in which they were written; and the author truste that they will also be found to contain a scrap or two that the world may be not unwilling to patch into the quilt of its kind remembrance

PRACTICAL LANDSCAPE GARDENING. By Q. M. KERN. 12m.s. pp. 348. Clasiment: Moore & Co. An exposition of the theory and practical opera tions of landscape gardening, as an art of design and taste, and of its adeptation to the improvement of organiental grounds, is contained in this volume. It I ustrates the principles set forth by Ripton, Loudon, Whately, Downing, and eminent French and German writers, presenting them in a simplified and condenred form, so as to be intelligible to all classes of readers. The volume is illustrated by several engraved views, most of which cannot be highly roco n

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HISTORY OF THE HOLY BIBLE. By Jons Fleet-wood. Evo. pp 663. R Carter & Brothers. A cheep and convenient edition of a well-known theological work.

R. Carter & Brothers have published an excellent edition of BAXTER'S Saint's Rest, in large octavo, with a portrait and memoir of the author.

Spoken, &c.

March 7 no let. Ac siven, was seen an American clipperthip storing 4 S. W., showing a white burges, red letters, with
the service of Ring," and arother word which could not be made
tut—by both fraulty at Baltimore, from Suence Ayres, Fob.

1. dete. Let. &c., given, sohr. Sarch Marilda, 31 de. fm.
Buckstori &r Charleston, short of provisions—[by brig Mary,
at Savaneni, the from New Volk.]
For 24 tot 110 S. Jon 22 W., brig Abby & Rilasboth, from
New York for Roy de Marilda.

New York for Roy de Marilda.

New York for Roy de Marilda.

1. de Grant Sarther, hark Storm, from New York (Jan.

1. for Six apport—the Marilda, hark Storm, from New York (Jan.

2. for Six apport—the Marilda, S. Jon 50 45;

April 2 Int. 23 49, ion. 79 20, was seen brig Chief, from Cieufrom Sarthern Stallinger.

was for Baltimore, March 21, off Soit Key Bank, was seen ship Alleus, from toston for New Orlears.

March 21, of Sait Key Balk, was seen thin America, from lost on for New Orleans.

Dec. 14, int. 44 S. lou, 92 E., ship Lowell, Knowles, of and som Basken Sept 5, for byoney S. S.W.

Die 24, on the Fquater, ton. — E., ship Walpole, Symmes, rom Calcutts Die 7, for Bascon.

Jan 10, off Formess ship Lectore, Fearmon, from Hoptone for San Francisco.

F. b. 4 lat. 130 S. lon. 24 W., ship Valparaiso, Rennell, for New York Dec. 35 for Calcutts.

F. b. 10, lat. 18 S. Jon. 33 W., bark Falmetto, from Cadia for his January.

at 14 47 N . Jon 30 St, bark Datchess, from Sams a for Cohractar. Feb 18 let. 31 16 S., lon. 30 W., ship Com. Perry, Been. Supp. 37 ds. fm. Liverycol for Sydney, N.S.W., with 700

clamp, 77 da fm. Liverpool for Sydney, A. A. V.

pen Clark.

Peb 21, la., 6.57 N. lon 25 W., ship Kinglisher, Crosby, fm.

Berter Jan 27 for San Francisco.

Morch 1. eff Cape de Gatt, bark L. & A. Hobart, Hodgdon,

clar fm. Reyrout for Boarto.

Starth 20, in the Erglish thannel, ship Mercury, Franch.

from New York for David.

Start 10. in the Erglish Channel, ship Mercary, French, from New-York for Davis.

March 20, lat 22, ion, 63, was seen ablp Radius, of Boston, from Havre for New York
March 20, lat 22, ion 71 ion, brig Rechabite, (of Saco) from Pastput for Fulladeiphia, with oulswate store and short of provisions; bitwing tresh, could not be supplied. March 28, lat 29 ion 79 ion, bars 3. J. Hasborn, of Rechmond, March 29, lat 29 ion 79 ion, bars 3. J. Hasborn, of Rechmond, March 29, lat 29 ion 79 ion, bars 3. J. Hasborn, of Rechmond, from New Orleans for Mavre.

March 31, lat 38 ion, 71 43, ship Amazon, from New Orleans, of Mavre.
March 31, lat 38 ion, 71 43, ship Amazon, from New Orleans, of March 31, lat 38 ion, 71 43, ship Amazon, from New Orleans, of and for Beston.

April 3, at 120 P. M., lat 49 45, lon, 69 40, was passel steamship allantic from New York for Liverpool.

No cate Mantanilla Reef E B E, 50 outles, was seen ship Plantalis from New Orleans, of and for Beston.

No date lat &c., ship Syren, Allen, 24 da. fm. Byston for San Francisco.

No date lat &c., ship Syren, Allen, 24 da. fm. Byston for San Francisco.

No date lat New York at alon, bark Henry Shelton, 66 &c fm. Palermo, of and for Baltimore.

April 1 lat 29 le, ion, 71 55, brig Etewando, from New York for Barbadoes.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. # Salinas Bay March 9, ship Undaunted, Freeman N

Arr. or Salinas Bay March 9, ship Undaunted, Freeman N. Yark Nov. 13, would proceed to Chincha Islands and lead for Valencia.

At Buence Ayres about Feb. 4, ship Parana, Langston, for New York, ide.; baris Libo, Trott, for Baston; Gipey, Lincoln day; Meddon from New York, just arr.; Manto, Stinoun. uner, brig N. Hard Turner, day.

At fite Janelio Feb. 14 ship Gawas Back, Clarks, wtg. caper: Rebecca, Wolfe for New Orleans, ide.; bark Star. Crocket for do. do.; Anticlope, White, Cora, Barsham, and Gaba, Fuzze for Beltimore, do.; E. A. Rawline, Beaman, dig.; Liuwdod. Martin, for fit. or charter; brig Rolling Wave, Powers, for Mobile, log. Sid. itin, barks Narrambsic, Langber, New Orleans.

At Gamba Feb. 21, schr. John G. Hecksher, Mandaville, for Marseniles Zdays.

At Cayener Feb. 5, brig Boeton, Upton, from Salem, (Jan. 16) arr. 4th, dieg. Sid. Jan. 21, bark Lawrence, Clark, Marsham.

At Sarinam, 5th ult., brigs Amston, Pulgifer, for Olucester of day: Constadt Higgins fin. and for Philadelphia, do.; schr. Kingfisher, Hooper, fin and for New York, idg. gup the lake.

At Carleson 16th ult., barks Iva, Berry, fon. and for New York in the Constant of the Constant of Philadelphia, do.; schr. Kingfisher, Hooper, fin and for New York, idg. up the lake.

At Carleson 16th ult., schr. Majfower, for New-York idg.

At Fronter's, Tobasco, 18th ult bark E. Churchill, Blaze, for Booton unc. brig Delma, Foater, for New-York idg.

At Hayanar 18th ult., brig uniside the bar 32 days, to finish igg.; would sail in 16 cays.

At Laganyr, no date. bark Kate, Oliver, for Baltimore Mch. 18; schr. 3th days. Johnen, for New York ide.

At Marnas 7th ult., brig uniside the bar 32 days, to finish igg.; would sail in 16 cays.

At Laganyr, no date. bark Kate, Oliver, for Baltimore Mch. 18; schr. 3th days. Johnen, for New York ide.

At Marnas 7th ult., brig unispt, Bradon, fin. and for New Hawa arr 2th.

At Mathansa 7th ult., brig unispt, Bradon, fin. and for New Rawa arr 2th.

At Mathansa 7th ult., brig unispt, Bradon, fin. and for New Lork in

Domestie Ports.

PORTSMOUTH—Are in lower harbor April 4, schr. Mail, Wears, New-York for Boston.
PORT MADISON, O. T.—In port March 5, barks Mary Malville, Serah Watren, and brig E. O. Wolf, all for San Francisco scon; brig G Emery, for Sandwich Islands.

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day and Friday. From Stonington-Tuesday, Thursday and Sainrday.

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